

SEPTEMBER

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

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JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1840.

Whole No. 191

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
BY J. F. GRANT,

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Fort Hill, 11th August, 1840.

GENTLEMEN.—I found, on my arrival here on the 2nd inst., your note of the 10th ult., covering a resolution of the same date, adopted at a meeting at West Point, requesting my opinion on the leading topics of the day, and also, on the course, which as Southern State Rights men, they ought to take in the pending Presidential contest.

Coming, as the request does, from personal and political friends, desirous of getting all the light they can, to guide their own course, and those who think with them, at this important crisis of our affairs. I do not feel myself at liberty to withhold an answer.

I infer, from the resolution, that the object of your request is, not to ascertain my views of the general merits of the question which the resolution refers, and on which I have, on several occasions, fully expressed myself in my place in the Senate, but only on the principles and policy of the State Rights party. Thus regarded, I know not how I can better comply with your request, than by enclosing, as my answer to this portion of the resolution, my reply to the request of the Republican party of the city of New York to address them on the late anniversary of Independence, in which I have stated my views of the new issue involved in the present crisis, and the highly favorable opportunity it affords, to the complete restoration and the permanent ascendancy of the old Republican State rights creed.

The views taken in my reply, will, I trust, not only prove a satisfactory answer to your leading request, but go far to answer the others asking my opinion, as to which of the candidates for the Presidency has the best claim to the support of Southern State Right men, that is, as I understand it, by the election of which would they have the best prospect for the success of their principles and policy.

The question is suggested, that the nature of the contest does not admit of neutrality, as the experience shows it does not, and that the State Rights party, in support of their own doctrines, are forced to take sides, leaving no other option but to choose. For, as they are to take sides, I do not see, I must say, how they can rationally doubt, if governed by a regard to the success of their doctrines, and the interest and safety of the south and, let me add, of our political institutions and the Union.

I hold the party supporting the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and he through them, a his oft repeated declaration, to be especially pledged in the most solemn manner, by the Baltimore Convention, which nominated him, to the principles and policy which Southern men have ever held to be their true and orthodox creed. That you and other may judge for yourselves, I insert the resolutions adopted by the Convention, unanimously, and would ask all, who profess the State Rights creed, and regard the prosperity and safety of the South, if more could be asked.

Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, and derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power therein, ought to be strictly considered by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is independent and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

Resolved, That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

Resolved, That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several states; contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to

and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of the government, to enforce, and clear under this aspect of the subject, as a practice the most rigid economy, in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to pay the necessary expenses of the government.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the country, within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution, interfere with the control of the domestic institutions of the several states, and that such States as the several states, and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs and prohibited by the conditions; and that all others of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery, to take the best steps in rendering their influence, and influence with the question of slavery, to the party services to the greatest advantage. At such periods, the popular Democratic party is forced to fall back, to save itself on the most popular principles, on which our national independence, and the welfare of the Republic depends, and, by which it can only be calculated to the greatest convenience of the other, against the restoration of the old, and favorite measures, and policy.

Resolved, That the separation of the several states of the government is not contracted by the government from binding them together, but by the will of the people, to which the Republican party, in its

attempt to subvert the principles and policy, and the popularity of the other, against the restoration of the old, and favorite measures, and policy.

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Resolved, That the present re-

turning Convention, which nominate

General Harrison, put forth no political

and pledged themselves to nothing

but the support, and I hazard nothing in as-

serting, that not one of the resolutions un-

derly adopted at Baltimore, nor any of

them, could receive, even of recognition,

from any member, who sincerely professed

the State Rights creed, but that were

and represented facts.—The great mass of

the party, and the interest of the South, are

opposed to the doings of the State Rights

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rose and stated in the circumstances which we have stated in the second sentence of this paragraph; he said he thought discussion could not do good and he showed that the Democrats were in favor of deciding at once upon the measure, and proceeding with the other public business. This did not suit the views of Mr. Cushing and his party, and Mr. Cushing then proceeded to make a speech of about six hours length in opposition to the Bill. The debate was continued from the 20th May to the 20th June, when it was terminated by the Democrats, against the vote of every whig present and much to their mortification and disappointment. Sixty members made speeches on the Bill, to wit: 33 against it, 98 hours 24 minutes, 87 in favor of it, 59 " 24 "

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The Democrats were unwilling to speak at all upon the subject, as the brief discussion would not change the opinion of a single member. But they were forced by the whigs to defend their measure and the administration against the bitter and fierce assaults of the bank whig orators. It will be seen however that the whigs had the advantage in time of 39 hours.

The remark has often been made that "time is money." This remark, is emphatically true when applied to the time of Congress. Because every day of the session of Congress costs the people of the United States at least \$2 500.

Now let the people look at the number of days that have been lost by the electioneering speeches of whig orators in the last session of Congress, and reflect that each day costs them, (the people) \$2,500;—then they can judge whether these loud mouthed Whigs speak the truth, when they say they go for economy! Let the people remember that the last session of Congress lasted nearly eight months, that it was the longest session ever known; and that it was protracted by the idle harangues and outrageous attempts of a few whig leaders to defeat a great measure, which the people of sixteen sovereign States had approved,—and then they can form a proper estimate of the patriotism of the hard cider Harrison party.

But these are not the only evidences of the corruption, and ruinous extravagance of the Bank whig gentry. The whigs and conservatives had a majority in the House of Representatives of the last Congress. They elected an anti-administration Printer and to show how willing they are to throw away the public money to reward their friends, we can prove by the National intelligence itself (the whig organ) that the printing of the House for the short session, commencing on the first Monday in December, 1838 and ending the 3rd March 1839, (only three months) amounted to \$105,833.

This year the Democrats had a majority of the House and elected Democratic Printers.

The Session lasted seven and a half months and the printing cost less than \$55,000.

These are facts which public documents prove to be true. They can be successfully denied. In view of them, we ask an honest community to decide whether the whig party or the Democratic party are the best friends of economy.

We call upon the Democrats to meet the ranting whigs, with these facts. Let them be known.

THE VOICE OF A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT!

"I am poor, gentlemen, but your king is not rich enough to buy me." Such was the noble response of one of the patriots of the Revolution to the British Commissioners in '76. The same spirit breathes in the subjoined reply of the aged revolutionary, Mr. Allen, to the letter of the whig committee of this county, inviting him to attend the Harrison Convention at Nashville. The correspondence speaks for itself—it needs no comment from us. Mr. Allen fought against the enemies of equal rights in our glorious revolution, and he is now, old and infirm as he is, prepared to battle at the ballot box, in the same sacred cause.

Columbus Miss., Aug. 4th 1840.

Mr. David Allen:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned a committee appointed by the Tippecanoe Club of this place for that purpose, have this day elected you a Delegate to represent Lowndes County in the great south western Convention to be held at Nashville, Tennessee. Hoping that you will find it practicable and convenient to attend, we are

Very Respectfully,

Your ob't servants,
P. B. STARKE,
JOHN J. GOODWIN,
H. L. HAMPTON,
L. DAVIS,
P. M. GRANT,
J. P. WADDELL.
Committee.

Colbert Miss., Aug. 11th, 1840.

To Messrs. P. B. Starke and others, Committee of the Tippecanoe Club.

GENT: Your communication of the 4th inst., announcing that you had elected me a Delegate to represent Lowndes County in the great southwestern Convention to be held at Nashville Tennessee was received

on the 8th instant through Mr. Reuben King.

You are mistaken—though old and poor yet I am no "Arnold."—The principles I fought for during the Revolutionary war are dear to me as life; all the money of which you or your party are possessed, much less the pitiful bribe of an appointment to represent Lowndes co. in your Harrison Convention, cannot change me from those principles which have since been carried out by Jefferson and Van Buren.

You did or should have known, that I now am and always have been a democrat, and therefore the advocate of equal privileges, and the capacity of the people for self Government. The winters of three score and nineteen years have not so chilled the spirit that animated and sustained me through the revolutionary struggle, as to calmly brook the insult you have offered to age and infirmity, though they may permit it to escape its merited punishment.

I am Gent.

DAVID ALLEN.

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama, August 31st, 1840.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Sir.—On my return to this place on Friday evening last, after an absence of three or four days, I am, for the first time, in the Southern Advocate, a letter, purporting to have been written by the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, one of the Senators of the United States from the State of Vermont, addressed to the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, on the subject of a bill, which emanated from the Secretary of War, and was laid before the Committee of the Senate on the Militia at the late session of Congress. The letter alluded to is in the following words:

HARPER'S FERRY, June 20. 1840.

Dear Sir:—In answer to your enquiry, I have only time to say, that, very early in the present session of Congress a will in form emanating, understood, from the Secretary of war, was laid before the Committee of the Senate on the Militia, of which Committee I am a member. That bill, which I suppose accompanied the annual communication of the Secretary of War to Congress, was, in all important features, identical with the plan communicated by the Secretary to the Committee of the House of Representatives, under date of the 20th March last. The bill to which I allude, was, for some time, the subject of enquiry by the Committee. What has become of it, or why it has not been printed, I know not—but that such a bill was reported and submitted with the Annual Report is not to be questioned.

I would explain further but having already made a written statement, which is now in the hands of the publisher, and which will probably be published, I refer you to that when it shall appear.

In basic, yours,
SAM'L S. PHELPS.

To the Hon. Wm. C. Rives.

The object of this letter of Mr. Phelps—more especially, when taken in connection with the remark of the Lynchburg Virginian, from which it seems to have been transferred to the columns of the Advocate—was to prove that the bill, spoken of by the writer, accompanied the Annual Report of the Secretary of war, when presented, at the commencement of the Session, and it has no doubt, been extensively used by Mr. Rives, for that purpose in many of his addresses to the people of Virginia. This object is distinctly indicated by the two following sentences:

"This bill to which I allude, was for some time, the subject of enquiry by the Committee. What has become of it, or why it has not been printed, I know not—but that such a bill was reported and submitted with the annual report, is not to be questioned.

Now, Mr. Phelps evidently intended to convey the idea, that a bill, or the details of a plan, for the reorganization of the Militia, was laid before, or submitted to the Senate, by the Secretary of war, with his annual report at the late Session of Congress; and it is due to myself, and all concerned, to pronounce an d such statement wholly untrue—so far as I know, or have any reason to believe. The annual report of the Secretary of war, when submitted to Congress at the last session, was unaccompanied by any bill, or plan of details whatever.

So much of that report as related to the Militia was referred to the Committee of the Senate on the Militia, of which Committee I had honor to be the Chairman. Some time I do not recollect how long, after the report was printed, I called the Committee together. After consultation it was agreed by those members who were present, that I should call upon the Secretary of war for the details of his plan. I did so. After considerable delay, he sent in reply to my note, the plan of a bill for the contemplated purpose; and I again called the Committee together—submitted it to them—and stated my objections to some of its features. It was proposed and agreed, however, that time should be given for a careful examination of its provisions, by each member of the Committee; and, for that purpose, it was handed over by me to some one of them, and I have never seen it since. I was opposed to the plan, from the moment of its first examination, for reasons substantially set forth in the report of Committee on the Militia, which I submitted to the Senate on the 3rd of June last; and, there-

fore, never again called the Committee together, on the subject, except to consider and pass on that Report.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
C. C. CLAY.

Hard questions for the Feds.—We find in the "N. Era" the following questions addressed to the Feds, which will we think puzzle them right smartly to answer satisfactorily. We hope our Democratic friends will put these questions to the Feds, and insist upon full, fair and explicit answers.

Why did real estate, which cost, in 1817, \$1,500,000 bring only, \$300,000 in 1819? Was it the want of U. S. Bank?

Why was it that flour sold for from twelve to thirteen dollars per barrel in 1817, and only four and a half in 1819? Was it Gen. Jackson's "tinkering with the currency."

Why were our imports sixty millions more than our imports in 1815? Was it the "specie bombing?"

Why were there thousands and tens of thousands thrown out of employment in 1818 and 1819? Was it the "Sub Treasury?"

Why was it that in 1816 and 1817 wild and reckless speculators were engaged in, and wanton extravagance and luxury the order of the day? Was it the want of paper money?"

Why was it in 1818, '19, '20, and '21, our banks, merchants and our manufacturers, from Maine to Georgia, were all involved in common bankruptcy?

Was it caused by the "administration of Martin Van Buren?"

Why were the exchanges more deranged in 1818, and the three subsequent years, than they were before, or have been since? Was it the "want of a great regulator?"

As surprised General.—Judge Colquitt, in his speech at Petersburgh truly observed, in speaking of Harrison's military claims: "In no one instance can it be said that Gen. H. rri displayed the tact of a great commander. It always was a proof of good generalship to be fortified against surprise, and in the battle for his act ion which he has been dubbed the 'Hero of Tippecanoe,' there were men fighting in their shirt tails!" Now said Mr. C. I do not know what the people in these parts may think, but in Georgia, when a man fights in his shirt tail it is a pretty good evidence that he has been surprised."

Calumna and Forgery.—The Whigs have forged expressions and placed them in the speech delivered by Van Buren, in 1837, on the "Woolen Bill." They have printed the speech, called the "sheep speech," so as to lead that he had \$20,000 invested in sheep, and that it was his interest to vote therefore, for the tariff. The true version, as taken from a copy of that speech, printed at the time, is, "that he (Van Buren) had invested \$20,000 in sheep & sheep farms, & that it would be perfectly proper, that he should pursue his own interests, whenever he could do so consistently with his obligations to his country—YET HE WOULD DESPISE HIMSELF IF HE COULD BE BASE ENOUGH TO FAVOR AN UNSOUND POLICY; WHATEVER MIGHT BE HIS OWN ADVANTAGE IN DOING SO; and therefore he opposed the policy so unjustly called for by the friends of the Woolen Bill." This is the true extract, and this well accounts for the eagerness of the friends of the Woolen Bill to instruct him to vote for it, as they did do.

Truth is indeed mighty, and will prevail.

Witumka Argus

"Horrible Doctrines."—The hue and cry about Mr. Brown's article in the Quarterly Review, is only a revival of the old Federal story told in the days of Mr. Jefferson. Then the "Bible was to be destroyed, churches turned into theatres, the marriage institution annulled," and other terrible and awful things to take place. It is always so when the Feds can't have their own way: time past and present prove it.—*Bay State Democrat.*

Note.—What floods of Ogle's speech on slavery are circulated by the whigs who bought under John Quincy Adams, and used the same gilt spoons and furniture which they are seeking falsely to make the public believe were purchased by Mr. Van Buren! What horrors they profess, also, of a militia organization, which nearly all former Presidents have recommended, and General Harrison himself! And what dread of the militia as a standing army, when they got up the standing army itself under John Adams!—*Globe.*

From the Loco-Foco.
THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
We give below an estimate of the probable result of the next Presidential election, in order that we may hereafter compare it with the canvas, when we come to hear from each of the States. Unless we are most egregiously deceived, Mr. Van Buren will receive every vote which we claim for him. The sanguine calculations of our Federal Whig friends, to the contrary notwithstanding:

Estimated vote of the Presidential Election.

Van Buren, Harrison, Doubtful	10	0	0
New Hampshire,	7	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	15	0
Vermont,	0	7	0
Connecticut,	0	8	0
Rhode Island,	0	4	0
New York,	42	0	0
Pennsylvania,	30	0	0
New Jersey,	8	0	0
Delaware,	0	0	3
Maryland,	10	0	0
Virginia,	23	0	0
North Carolina,	0	0	15
Georgia,	11	0	0
South Carolina,	11	0	0
Alabama,	7	0	0
Mississippi,	4	0	0
Tennessee,	15	0	0
Arkansas,	3	0	0
Missouri,	4	0	0
Illinois,	5	0	0
Kentucky,	0	15	0
Indiana,	0	9	0
Ohio,	0	0	21
Michigan,	3	0	0
	194	58	44

A letter, dated August 12th, 1840, from a highly respectable and intelligent Democrat of Alabama, now in New York, says:

"Our friends here are very sanguine of carrying the State. The city of New York is safe enough, and I think the majority will be 3 to 4,000—and from all I can hear I think the State is safe." Our friends in Pennsylvania are in the best spirits, and so are they in New Jersey."

A letter from a distinguished Democrat, in one of

the Eastern counties of Virginia, dated 13th Aug. 1840, says:

"In this part of the country, I am glad to find there will be a heavy majority for the Administration—and, of course, the opinion is very general, that the State is safe.—*Huntsville Democrat.*

JACKSVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSVILLE, ALA. SEPT. 9, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Tuscaloosa.

Gen. B. M. LOWE, of Madison.

Gen. JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.

Col. BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, of Franklin.

Col. BENJ. FITZPATRICK, of Autauga.

MATTHEW F. RAINY, Esq., of Greene.

Col. WM. R. HALLETT, of Mobile.

Hon. JOHN MURPHY, of Clarke.

77—If NATHANIEL HILLIN will consent to run

for office of Sheriff of Benton County, at the next Election, he will receive the votes of many of those that believe in an honest and upright man,

and also that he has all the qualifications necessary to fill that high and distinguished office.

MANY VOTERS.

The Editor of the Patriot will please pardon us for the slight notice we give him; we can assure him in our effort to settle the seat of his pantaloons we did not intend, to raise the *clander* on top of his head, and drive him into foul Ogle-ism in reply.

In the leading article of the Patriot, August 31st, the Editor says: "Gen. Harrison's official acts and public declarations, will show, that he is sound to the core" on every subject which now agitates the public in the absence of all other testimony."

We agree with the Editor again, and say that his General and great prototype is "sound to the core." And for fear that some of his Whig friends, may think that he is trying to suppress some of the "absent testimony" to which he alludes, we invite their special attention to the following extracts, from Gen. Harrison's "official acts and public declarations," which we think is conclusive evidence, in support of the Editor's broad allegation, the extracts march boldly up to the point and witheringly put to flight, every notion that the Whig candidate for the Presidency is "not sound to the core," and in addition to this, the whigs tell us that Harrison has recently endorsed all his "official acts and public declarations."

Give way for the testimony.

"Follow Citizens: Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few calumnies which are in circulation concerning me.

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment I have been the ardent friend of Human Liberty. At the age of eighteen, I BECAME A MEMBER OF AN ABOLITION SOCIETY, established at Richmond; the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means. My

Mr Calhoun, Editor

take us by surprise, if we do, we will have to battle, like his men.

It is proposed to hold a meeting in Jacksonville on Saturday the 1st inst. to appoint delegates to attend the convention at Tuscaloosa. The Democratic Republicans of Benton county are requested to attend.

OMENS AT FORT MEIGS & NASHVILLE.

Not long since when Gen. Harrison was making a speech at Fort Meigs, a buzzard sailed over the crowd and the whigs "nored" it every where that it was an eagle, which was a fine omen of success.

A gentleman from Tennessee informs us, that at the late convention at Nashville, the Whigs erected a tall pole with a flag fashed on the top. Over night the flag was blown down, and it was not convenient to raise it again. The next morning the whigs had a Coon for a travelling companion and started the Coon up the pole and the higher he climb the plainer he showed his principles, and about the time the little ring-tail fellow was approaching the top, a Martin flew over and perch'd upon the pinnac of the pole, the Coon became alarmed, let loose and down he came tumbling.

What kind of an omen do you call this?

Go it my Martin.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cherokee County, assembled in the Court House at Jefferson, on Monday 31st August, 1840, for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressive of their regret for the loss which the County had sustained in the death of our worthy fellow-citizen and Representative, Maj. Joseph McConnell.

Col. John Lowry was called to the chair, and Henry L. Smith appointed Secretary—the object of the meeting being explained by the chairman. Thomas B. Cooper, Esq. offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it has pleased an all-wise Providence in his dispensations to remove from amongst us our much esteemed fellow-citizen and Representative, Maj. Joseph McConnell, who departed this life at his residence in this neighborhood on 29th inst., after a severe but short illness from Fever, his surviving friends, bowing with humble resignation to Divine will, cannot but feel a deep regret at the loss our County has sustained—

Glory having become so common that we cannot expect to add any thing by eulogium, which will more strongly endear his memory to his many friends and acquaintances.

But justice to departed worth requires that, so worthy a man, should not pass from the stage of action without that tribute to memory which a kind husband, affectionate father, a humane master, a generous friend, and unblemished character is entitled. In the death of our friend our social circle has lost one of its most valued ornaments, the church a consistent and orderly member and our county a worthy Representative to our State Legislature.

It is therefore Resolved: That we deeply sympathize with our fellow-citizens in the loss which they in common with ourselves have sustained in the death of our lamented Representative.

Resolved: That we deeply sympathize with the bereft widow and orphans and friends, of the deceased.

Resolved: That in evidence of our respect for the memory of our departed friend we wear and recommend to our fellow-citizens of this County to wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be prepared and presented to the family of the deceased by the Secretary.

Resolved: That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be forwarded to the Jacksonville Republican for publication.

JOHN LOWRY, Chairman.

H. L. SMITH, Secretary.

From the Western Georgian.

It is important that our readers should bear in mind the extraordinary character which the present contest for President has assumed. Our oldest citizens frankly confess that they have never witnessed anything like it. Our opponents regardless of truth, on carrying their positions before the people by ROLY-POLY assertion. The people, taught to respect truth and candor, are completely at a loss, who to believe; every thing now depends on VERACITY. The opposition cannot be ignorant that Mr. Van Buren is faithfully administering the Government, in strict accordance with the PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES always contended for by the SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS. They know him to be ANTI-ABOLITION—ANTI-BANK—ANTI-TARIFF—& ANTI-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, and in fact what his enemies at the North represent him to be "A NORTHERN MAN, WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES." They know it that Gen. Harrison is the acknowledged candidate of the FEDERALISTS AND ABOLITIONISTS, who have always been opposed to the PRINCIPLES, MEASURES AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH; and that Gen. Harrison himself, as far as he has any principle, is decidedly acting in concert with the enemies of SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS. In confirmation of this declaration, you see that (Gen. Harrison) is the favorite of every Federal Abolition State in the Union, & of every New England, Connecticut, Rhode Island, &c. &c. And he is also the accepted candidate of every Hartford Convention Federalists, now in life. And if elected President, will inevitably be under the control of FEDERALISTS AND ABOLITIONISTS. And notwithstanding these facts standing out in such prominent view before us, the INDEPENDENT and REPUBLICAN voters of Georgia, and called on to cast their suffrages in favor of the opposition candidate. Is it not indeed strange, that Georgia, for the first time during her existence, should nurse her in her bosom, who are exerting themselves to identify themselves with NORTHERN FEDERALISTS.

It is too true, the opposition party in Georgia, are endeavoring to make Georgia, heretofore proud and even vain of her Republicanism, the very fagends of a party headed by Daniel Webster, John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, John M. Berrien and the odds and ends of all kinds of disappointed ambition. Could any rational man believe that in the short space of a few years, such an attempt could have been seriously favored by any party in Georgia. Clark men and Troup men, Union men and Nullifiers, with one accord have repudiated the principles and measures of these several statesmen—and in all contests have been found in opposition to them and their principles. But the leaders of the once proud States Rights party of Georgia, have been seduced from their devotion to principle, by the prospect of high and glittering stations. They have bargained away their "political birth right for a morsel of pottage."—This is a bold & even desperate attempt; they therefore adopt the principle that the END justifies the MEANS, they rely upon the propagation of falsehood and their success in gulping and deceiving the people. They have adopted the maxim that was always sustained by the old FEDERAL PARTY, that the people are fools, and incapable of

self-government, and they expect to decieve & cheat them into their support by mock shows of ~~LOG CARRERS~~ HARD CIDER, COON SKINS, GOURDS, & C. E. while they live in palaces, drink champagne, wine, wear silk robes and drink from gold goblets, they entertain the most sovereign contempt for the real hard handed, log cabin folks. It is even a matter of astonishment that any political party should have the impudence to place so low an estimate upon the understanding of the people.

The Northern and Eastern States are to be brought to his support upon principle, and the South are to be drilled into the ranks of the British Wings, alias Federalists, because they are too ignorant to know the difference between DEMOCRACY & FEDERALISM.

Mr. Van Buren & his friends in their public meeting, when called on privately, fearlessly and openly declare to the world, their principles and opinions upon all subjects without concealment or the least equivocation.

Gen. Harrison and his party leaders are as silent as the tomb. They in the first place deliberately determined to make no avowals for the public eye, and when called by the influence of the public opinion to make answers to some questions, they are constantly contradicting themselves in different sections of this widely extended confederacy. General Harrison and his party, dare not avow himself on all controversial questions as Mr. Van Buren has done, a declaration from him would disserve the party into its most zealous, active, and efficient supporters.

"Mr. P. then asked, does he approve of Mr. V. B.'s vote to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, and his course on the subject of Internal Improvements, generally." Gov. C. replied, that he did not approve of that vote, nor did Mr. Van Buren at this time, to be secured from their duty to their principles and their country by the monied influence of a paper-money aristocracy, and was fearless, to be intimidated by men, who would, if they dared, plant their feet upon the necks of the people. North Alabama has done her duty in the State election nobly and fearlessly, and everlasting credit is due to her sons for their devotion to the creed of their fathers—the principle of Jefferson—the doctrines of '98.

The Democrat is right. We have been deficient, shamefully deficient, in organization. We have almost slumbered on our posts, and, like General Harrison at the battles of Tippecanoe, we have been caught napping. This has been too much the case in the Southern section of the State. We have relied too much on the known strength of the party—we have reposed in security, confiding in what the Democrat may well tell the *Tenth Legion* of Alabama. But we the Democrat, we shall endeavour to do better in November—We have hearts among us as true to the principles of their fathers—men who are too honest to seek a change, to suit their own selfish interests at the sacrifice of the permanent prosperity and freedom of the county. Even now, the preparations for the coming fight are about to commence. And, when the battle once begins, we shall be at our posts, and endeavour to set, so that our brother of the North may not be ashamed of us. What say you Republicans of South Alabama?—Shall we not do our duty? Our brothers of the North call upon us. Shall we not answer their call? Come forth, then, Democrat. Let your voice be heard in the coming contest. Come forth! noble sons of noble race. Let not the blood of your fathers have been shed in vain. Come forth, every true log-cabin man—every honest, hard-handed farmer—every industrious, pains-taking mechanic—every true-hearted Republican—and prevent your rights from being trampled upon, by men, who hate the principles of your fathers, and are hastening to seize up the Government of the Republic, in order that they may administer it to their selfish interests to the injury of us all. Up and organize yourselves in every county in South Alabama, and in every precinct of every county, and depend upon it, a glorious victory awaits us in November.

Montgomery Advertiser.

From the Democrat.

The last Advocate devoted its entire editorial columns, excepting a few short paragraphs to the abuse of Gov. Clay and his speech. Although there was enough libelous caricature and slanderous vituperation in it to surfeit the grossest badge of his worst enemies, we should not notice it but for some of his misrepresentation. It is well known in this country, that that editorial chair is used by some men, to disgorge their venom upon those whom they fear to confront in public. Its ostensible editors mere automations, controlled by wire-workers behind the scenes. Of their abuse Gov. C. cannot complain, it is proof as was said by some of his old friends on Monday last, that he has done his duty. Many regret they did not hear it since they see how the Advocate's editors write under its torture. You select knights of the quill—who write in dark corners and skulls behind the editorial screen to hide your odious faces—you are doing him and his cause much service. Your abuse of men and measures enhances their popularity.

We beg pardon for wasting this much ink and paper upon you. What we wish to notice is your account of his replies to Mr. Preston, for which you might have given the authority of some indignant letter writer, but you do not say whence it comes, and it may be your own fancy sketch. That debate is reported in the Globe as it really occurred. We cannot give the entire debate, but we condense its substance:

"Mr. Preston said, does the Senator approve of Mr. Van Buren's vote, instructing Rufus King to oppose the admission of Missouri holding slaves? Gov. Clay replied, that

he did not; but that Mr. Van Buren had refused to sign the memorial of the Albany meeting, which was addressed to Congress, and which opposed the admission of Missouri because of its slaves. That those resolutions of instruction were introduced into the Senate, of which Mr. Van Buren was a member, were passed without division or debate—that he had, no agency in bringing them forward; and was opposed to memorializing Congress of the subject.

"In reply to Mr. Preston's question, whether the approved of Mr. Van Buren's support of De Wit Chilton Gov. C. said that Mr. Van Buren, together with the whole Republican party of New York, supported Gov. Clinton, because they believed that he would prosecute the war more vigorously than Mr. Madison, whose mild and pacific temper unfitted him, in their opinion, for maintaining our rights with sufficient energy. And, that so far from Mr. Van Buren's opposing the war, he had been one of its most zealous, active, and efficient supporters.

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WALNUT SPRING Male and Female Academy,

TWO MILES NORTH OF JACKSVILLE, ALA.
The Undersigned, a native of Prussia, begs
to leave to inform the citizens of Jacksonville and
vicinity, that he has taken charge of this Institution
for the instruction of youth in the various
branches of a polite education. Having been in
this country successfully engaged in teaching for
several years, and being intimately acquainted
with the much admired Prussian school system
which he intends to adopt, as far as applicable to
this country, he feels confident, that he will render
himself worthy of the patronage of this community.

Strict attention will be paid to the morals and
manners of the pupils, and no exertion spared,
to train them, step by step, to become useful and
intelligent members of society.

The following branches will be taught at this
Institution, viz:

French, Spanish, Italian & German, \$60.

Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, 18.

Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, His-

tory, Rhetoric, Logic, 15.

English Grammar, Geography, 12.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, 10.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen, who will
study any one of the modern languages, without
attending as regular scholars, will be charged,
when reciting at school hours, \$15, per Session;

when reciting at any other time, six dollars per
month.

Charges for tuition made from the time of en-

trance to the end of the Session, no deduction for
loss of time, except in case of sickness.

The school will commence on the first of Septem-

ber.

According to an agreement mad' with the former
Trustees of the Institution, viz: Messrs. J.
Pope, W. J. Sorel, R. D. Rowland and Ben



POETRY

From the Casket.

THE SEA.

The sea—the sea—the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!
Without a mark without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions round;
It plays with the clouds—it mocks the skies—
Or like a gauded creature flies!

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea!
I am where I would ever be;
With the blue above, and the blue below,
And silence where'er I go—
If a storm should come and awake the deep,
What matter—I still shall ride and sleep.

I love—Oh! how I love to ride
On the fierce foaming, bursting tide,
When every mad wave down the moon,
Or whistles aboit his tempest tune,
And tells how gesth the world below,
And why the soul's west blasts do blow.

I never was on the dull tame shore,
But I loved the great sea more and more;
And backwards flew to her billowy breast,
Like a bird that seeketh its mother's nest;
And a mother she was and is to me—
For I was born on the open sea!

The waves were white and red the morn,
In the noisy hour when I was born;
And the whale it whistled, the porpoise rolled,
And the dolphins bared their backs of gold;
And never was heard such outcry wild,
As welcomed to life the ocean-child.

I have lived, since then, in calm and strife,
Fall fifty summers a rover's life,
With wealth to spend, and power to range,
But never have sought or sighed for change;
And Death, whenever he comes to me,
Shall come on the wild unbounded sea!

From the Casket.

ACROSTIC ON WASHINGTON.
Great in his country's cause the hero stood,
Ever kind, ever brave, illustrious and good;
Open his heart, to sympathize with grief—
Ready to comfort and to give relief.
Glorious and great!—to his aid did lend,
Even enemies were forced to call him friend.

When he beheld his country was oppressed,
And struggling for her rights, he did not rest—
Soon was he fighting—more than brave was he.
He fought until this happy land was free.
In every land his praises loud proclaim,
Now sound abroad his e'erlasting fame;

Great as his worth—so let the honor be,
That's paid to him who thus our land did free.

O sound his name—the praise of him that's gone,
Now & forevermore, the illustrious WASHINGTON.

E. C. J.

M A N.
At ten a child, at twenty wild,
At thirty tame, if ever;
At forty wise, at fifty rich,
At sixty good, or never.

N
E
W
S

The word expounds itself, without the Muse,
And the letters speak, from whence comes news;
From North, East, West, South, the solution's made,
Each quarter give accounts of war and trade.

Mrs. Trollope was one of the greatest refusals of the day. The cigar-smokers, the tobacco-chewers, the snuff-puffers, the whist-players, the under-hands, the chancery-men, the rums-and-hurts, the night-and-tumble-exeters—need another lesson or two.

The above is from the New York Express, Mr. Brooks is right. The puff-chance-smoke-in-your-face-men, the snuff-puffers, the whist-players, the under-hands, the chancery-men, the rums-and-hurts, the night-and-tumble-exeters—need another lesson or two.

Jo Sarah Johnson—one of our Penobscot Indians—long since, was sued for a sum of \$5, by a white man, before Judge Johnson. On the day of the trial, Jo made his appearance and tendered the requisite amount for debt and costs, and demanded a receipt in full. "Why, Jo, it is not usual—it is entirely unnecessary," said the Judge. "O yes, we want your receipt, Sarah." "Tell you, Jo, I receipt will do you no good." Sarah square Johnson, I want 'em." "Want to you want it, Jo?" "O, I suppose we do and go to heaven—then sposse down." "Well, Jo Sarah Johnson, you owe any man now? Then me say, 'Na.' Very well, then, sposse you show your receipt?" Then me have to go way off down—and run all over hell, to hunting up 'squire Johnson."—*Pittsburgh Cons. Advt.*

ON BEING IN DEBT.

To be out of debt is accounted a part of happiness. Debts haunt the mind; a conversation glisht with confusion; even the sanctuary is not a place of refuge. The borrower is a servant to the lender. A life at another man's table is not to be accounted for a life. It is mean to flatter the rich. It is humiliating to be the object of pity. To be the slave of unattainable desires is to be despicable and wretched. Independence, so essential to the virtues and pleasures of a man, independence can only be maintained by setting bounds to your desire, and owing no man any thing. A habit of boundless expense undermines and destroys the virtues in a mind where they seemed to dwell. It becomes difficult and at last impossible to pay punctually.

When a man of sensibility thinks of the low rate at which his work must henceforth pass, he is little in his own eyes; but diffidence prompts him to wrong his creditors.

without a blush. How desolate and woful does the mind appear, now that the fence of truth is broken down? Friendship is now dissolved.

He felt it once; he now insinuates himself by means of sentiments and profession which were once sincere. He seizes the moment of unsuspected affection to ensnare the friends of his youth, borrowing money which they must hereafter answer for. At this rate he sells the virtuous pleasures of loving and being loved. He swallows up the provision of aged parents, and the portions of sisters and brethren. The loss of truth is still impudent; he proceeds to fraud, and walks on precipices. Ingenuity, which in a better cause, might have illustrated his name, is exerted to evade the law, to deceive the world, to cover poverty with the appearance of wealth—to sow unobserved the seeds of fraud.

Dr. Chalmers.

RUNNING DOWN A BOASTER.

A country fellow was one day boasting about the swiftness of his horse; and declared he could outrun any thing which went upon four legs. A neighbor of his discredited it, and said he had a mule which could beat him?

"A mule?" said the boaster, "I'll bet you a hundred dollars of that?"

"Done?" said the other.

"Done!" said the boaster.

"Now cover that!" said the owner of the mule, laying down a hundred dollars.

The boaster began to be frightened at this. He thought there must be something more about the mule than he was aware of; otherwise his owner wouldn't plant a hundred dollars, to run him against a horse. He began to fitch about uneasily. He put his hand into his pocket; he pulled it out again; and at last said:

"I don't know, I swoon about that tarnal mule; he may be the devil and all to run, for what know?"

"Do you back out, then?"

"Yes, I back out and treat." So saying, he called in the liquor; but declared that his horse could beat any thing which went upon four legs, except the mule."

"Why?" said the other, "I've got a jackass that will beat him."

"I'll bet a hundred dollars of that," said the boaster.

"Done?" said the other.

"And done!" said the boaster.

"Cover that!" said the man, again putting down the hundred dollars.

"Cover that!" exclaimed the boaster, "so I will plough quick," taking out his pocket-book.

"Well, cover it, if you dare—and I will put another hundred atop of it." "Why do you hesitate?" Down with it, said I, say."

"I don't know, faith, I never saw that jackass of yours run," said the boaster, beginning to hesitate, the mule may be the devil and all upon a race, for wot I know."

"Do you fink out then?"

"Yes, I fumme this time; but by jingo, there's nothing else you can bring, except the jackass & the mule, but what my horse can beat."

"Are you right certain of that now, my good fellow?"

"I think so, faith."

"Why, if you're not quite certain, I'll bet you something that I've got a bigger that will outrun him."

"A bigger?"

"Yes, my bigger Tom will beat him a long ways."

"I'll bet a hundred dollars of that—there ain't no bigger, that ever beateth, that can beat my horse."

"Very well—cover that." As he said this, the man once more put down the hundred dollars.

"But," said he, "if you back out this time, you shall forfeit ten dollars; and if I back out, you'll do the same."

"Agreed," said the boaster, "I am sure my horse can beat a mule, if he can't a mule or a jackass."

"Well, just plunk up the money, now, if you please."

"Plunk it! I say I will—don't you fear that?"

Saying this, he once more took out his pocket-book, and began to fink for the money.

"Come, man, down with your dast," said the other, taking out more money, "for I'm ready to back my bet with another hundred dollars, or two hundred if you like." "Come, why do you hesitate? Here's three hundred dollars I am ready to stake."

"Three hundred dollars?" exclaimed the boaster, staring like a stuck pig—"three hundred dollars upon a nigger! I don't know I swan!"

"What, man! you're not going to get frightened again?"

"Frightened! Oh, no—ah, no; it's no easy matter to frighten me—but really—"

"You meant to back out?"

"I declare, neighbour, I don't know what I think about it. It's a kind of risky business."

"Why forfeit the ten dollars, then?"

"Why, yes, I spose I must," said the boaster, handing over the money, with an air of great mortification—better lose this than more—or there's no knowing how fast these blained niggers will run. But any thing else you can bring, except the mule, the jackass, and the nigger, I'm ready to run against!"—*N. Y. Cons. Advt.*

The boaster must have been Whig.

AN ACROSTIC.

He that with arguments fairly would convince,
Addresses reason and our common sense;
Rests his success on candid, sober facts;
Detesting fraud and all chicanery's acts.

Comes to the point—gives it a lucid view,
In all its bearings and in every hue,
Despairing thus to gain their ends or hope,
Each British Whig has give the matter up.

Boston Post.

HARRISON FLAG.

"Mother," said a lass just entering upon her teens, the other day, "Mother, I want a new Harrison Flag."

"What on earth do you mean, my child?" said the good old woman, "are you crazy?"

"Oh, no; but my old one is worn out, and I must have a new one."

"But what do you mean by a Harrison Flag? Explain yourself."

"Well if you'll buy me four yards of dimity, I will make one, and then you can see that it is."

The dainty was purchased; and now the sprightly lass as she sports the rope, occasionally exposes the lower folds of her new Harrison Flag!"

Old Donations.

Ogle, the Whig Oracle, complains of the

President's "French bestead"—and of his

verlocking the American workmen, and

employing those of Paris—and in slighting

the chevy and maple of our own country;

in order to buy the rosewood and mahogany

of France, as if France ever grew a stick

of mahogany. Is the man so ignorant, too,

as not to know that they are only called

French besteads, because the pattern was

originally imported from France—and that

not long is now more common than

to make such besteads in the United States.

Yet it is the low demagogue, this insidious

hang-dagger, whose speech is to be printed

and circulated by the Tippecanoe Club of its

City.

PLANS

Or the following description, neatly and correctly

executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at

this office.

For Magistrates.

Appeal Bonds,
Stay Bonds,
Attachment Bonds,
Garnishments,
" Writs,
" Affidavits,

For Sheriff.

Fourth Coming Bonds,
Bail Bonds,
Garnishments,
Recognizances,
Deeds for Titles,

For Coroners.

Bail Bonds,
Witness Certificates,
Debtors Bail Bonds,

For Clerks.

Witness Certificates,
Debtors Bail Bonds,

Subscriptions,
Certificates of
School Com. Bonds,
Administrators Bonds,

Exemptions,
Writs & Bonds of Error,
Com. to take Deposition,
Jury Certificates,

Also, Deeds of Trust, Warranty Deeds, Declaratory Actions, Blank Notes, &c.

—A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be

delivered to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Rutherford, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposit.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Benton County, passed on the 7th day of August 1840, the undersigned will offer for sale at the residence of Robert Porter deceased, on the 26th day of October next, the following described land:

One hundred and twenty acres of the North side of the North half, Section 14, Township 15, Range 9, East. Eighty acres of the West end of the South half of Section 11, Township 15, Range 9, East in the County of Benton. Also the following described Lands, lying in the County of Randolph, forty-four acre tracts, to-wit: South-West fourth of the Southwest fourth, of Sec. 1, T. 37, R. 11, N. W. fourth, of S. E. fourth, Section 2, T. 17, R. 11, S. E. fourth, of the S. E. fourth, Section 2, T. 17, R. 11.

Said Land will be sold as the estate of the said Robert Porter deceased on a credit of one and two years with interest from the day of sale; the purchasers giving note and security for the purchase money, titles will be made in due form of law when the purchase money is paid.

JOSEPH McROBERTS,
ROBERT S. PORTER,
JONATHAN WHITESIDE.

August 26, 1840.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }

Benton County.

Orphans' Court, Special Term.

August 23d, 1840.

IT is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican requesting the said David P. Chambers, Robert Chambers and Elias Hutchinson and Polly his wife, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on Saturday the 26th day of September next, to show cause if any they can, why an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Samuel C. Chambers deceased should not be admitted to probate and record as the last will and testament of the said Samuel C. Chambers deceased.

—M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

By W. B. HOLLINGSWORTH, D.C